

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY



VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1895.

NUMBER 48

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THE INSURANCE COMPANIES' QUESTION.

Editorial from A Noticia, of November 6th, 1895.

The term granted to the foreign insurance companies to transfer into this country the reserve corresponding to their national insurances expired yesterday, and there happened what everybody predicted and was denied only by those interested in the approval of the bill: the two great American insurance companies, the Equitable and the New York Life, will cease to accept new business in Brazil.

With a difference: that the Equitable, while the question was being discussed, always declared that it would withdraw if the bill was converted into law, and as soon as it was sanctioned declared that it would maintain all existing contracts, but that it would not accept new business after the 31st of September, (sic) on which date the term expired; and the New York Life, that vigorously pushed the bill through and whose local directory for more than once declared that the company would not withdraw and would accept the new legislation, waited for the very last day of the term granted to declare, as it has declared to-day to its policy-holders, that it maintains the existing contracts and all its staff in Brazil with the only purpose to assist in the final liquidation of the existing contracts, but that it will not accept new business on account of the 5% tax on premiums that is being discussed in the Chamber.

This is, therefore, the confirmation of what was said, that the local directory of the New York Life was interested in the passage of the law, although the officers of the company were not disposed to submit to the new legislation. And this with what object? It is what the future will show, which we are awaiting, feeling certain that all our predictions will be confirmed.

Editorial from the Gazeta de Noticias of November 7th, 1895 "A'S QUINTAS" (ON THURSDAYS).

It is with the sincerest satisfaction that I congratulate the National Congress on the brilliant part it has played in this affair of the foreign insurance companies.

If the said Congress was not in its entirety composed of persons of unquestionable good faith; if its members could suspect for a moment that anybody should dare to think of making sport of it, or was using it as a tool or treating it as a baby, they would certainly not have acted as they did and not be reduced to the part of impotently gazing at their work.

Here is the sketch of the case in its briefest outlines. The project imposing certain unms on the foreign companies established in the country was presented; one of them, the Equitable, declared at once that it could not remain under the proposed legislation, and if converted into law would withdraw. The other one, the New York Life, played the part of Argus, now opening the eyes of the Home Office to the incoherence of the new law, now closing them and opening instead those of the Local Directory to the acceptability of the law imposed by the law and that the company should transact business as heretofore.

Many were those who considered it rather strange that the company was prepared to grant exceptional guarantees to its assured in Brazil, without prejudice to the remaining assured and with an extra clause on the former; but they formally declared that they accepted the law, which was advocated by them, and so well did they manage the affair that the law became an accomplished fact.

The regulations of the new law had to be complied with in 60 days. The Equitable, in accordance with its earlier declaration, declared at once after the approval of the law that it could not accept the new regimen; the other company allowed the 60 days to pass until the last moment, and only yesterday deigned to make known that it also withdrew.

It would so doubt seem strange that the local directory, after saying "yes" for so long a time, says "no" in the 11th hour, and goes on playing with mankind when stating that the company relies on account of the tax of 5 per cent. on the premiums payable by the assured now under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies in connection with the budget.

In face of such a declaration people remain perplexed and open-mouthed, hesitating to believe in their senses, and it is clear that the man is convinced that mankind is only a lot of fools and must be treated as such.

This tax of 5 per cent. was already under discussion last year and was thrown out, and none of the companies then thought of retirement; but this year, before anybody knew what resolution will be taken, the very mention of it is enough to frighten the New York Life away.

And the reason it gives, which we submit to anybody conversant with insurance affairs, is that this tax would render necessary a modification of the tables of the companies with reference to their Brazilian assureds, the elaboration of which would be connected with the greatest difficulties. However, it is no secret that the companies have different tables according to respective climates and other circumstances; and if such was not the case, even the blind would see the remedy, which the Local Directory knows better than we do; whose affair this is not, and which would simply be to alter the tables at all, but make the assured pay the tax in addition to at the same time as the premium. This is the solution of the complicated problem.

And besides, the powerful company, that has representatives so clever and industrial, if considering a 5 per cent. tax on the premiums a problem of difficult solution, would as easily or with even less effort than it used for the passage of the law, so eagerly opposed by the other company and number of assured, have had same rejected with the support of all.

There is still another thing which proves to what extent the Local Directory played with the good faith of others. As the foreign companies maintain their earlier contracts and carry them out until their final liquidation, the New York Life would with reference to these assured, if the tax was voted and the 5 per cent. should be collected on future premiums, have to resolve this problem of equally complicated solution, which decided its actual course of action with regard to the assured, with the only difference that the old assured would have to submit to the new and unforeseen terms stipulated in their contracts, whilst the new ones would be fully aware of same and could not act as snited them best.

Another declaration made by the New York Life is also of an interesting nature. The company, notwithstanding their abating from doing new business, maintains the same staff and the same agencies. This is a reason of condolence to the old assured, as the expenses in connection with the staff, which were justifiable by the constant increase of the business, will be what the company makes no new contracts have to be covered out of the surplus corresponding to the old ones.

But the last part in this comedy, in which the National Congress played the clown, has not come off yet. The purpose in view was to expel the foreign insurance companies and same was carried out. It remains now to see their further intentions, and we shall do so soon when the mask is thrown off.

And to imagine this campaign carried on in the local press was paid for by the assured that opposed the law? It is indeed a matter of congratulation to them!

After all the story contains nothing new. It is only a question of protection of the national industry. Show me a manufacturer who does not cry for an increase in the custom house duties in order to oblige the consumer to pay more dearly for what he wants. He acts at least openhanded and enables us to know what he wants; he argues that what he pays for, the labor, remains in the country and holds forth the competition amongst the national factories and that the good old times and prices would come back. The case of the insurance companies is, however, a different one. None of them would nationalize itself, but one of them wanted to have a rope applied to its throat, proclaiming the satisfaction it felt to be hanged, and freeing itself at last from the loop, stretched out its tongue in self-satisfaction and mockery of those who stuck in the trap.

I must confess that I can do without people like that. I like those who speak their mind. If there is sufficient inducement to start a national company in this country, then let the company be founded. If the foreign companies are an obstacle to this national concern, then say an openly. But the

fact that the director of one of the companies should promote their expulsion with the pretext of furthering the interest of the assured, would scarcely commend the new national company, but rather make it appear that the start is made under comparatively poor auspices. It is the basketmaker who makes the basket.

It affords, however, always a certain satisfaction to note that everybody does not allow himself to be duped. What is said here posthumously was anticipated long ago, and mind, you did not need to be told that the fact was going on. The fact that these fellows went begging to see that obstacles should for God's sake be placed in their way, was a sufficient proof. Just as if the foreign brewers should ask Dr. Carlos de Carvalho to put a duty of Rs. 15000 per litre on their ale! And I am not aware whether the Senate will approve the same, nor do I know whether it will think that the same would cause an immediate rise in the prices of national beer, which does very well despite the foreign competition, and that with the additional duty the only favoured would be the brewers.

And now I have embarked again on matters which are generally treated in other columns. But what has to be done after all? How shall I treat things seriously that these parties treat as for fun!

For is it not a joke, a tremendous joke that the director of an insurance company pretends not to know how to make new tables in connection with a 5 per cent. tax, when he recently proposed to the other company an increase of 10 per cent. on the premiums?

Is it really possible that when counting on his fingers, he could not stop in the middle at 5, but should have to go on to 10? Or does he not know that the tables intended for the 10 per cent. increase "cut in two" would do for the 5 per cent. tax?

Perhaps I had better not bother those who know so well how to attain their ends. One day they may present to Congress another project modifying the old contracts; and Congress will do as they like for the benefit of our national interests; or a law will be promoted stipulating the transfer of these contracts to the new company, with higher premiums and less guarantees, but giving the satisfactory knowledge of the protection afforded to national industry.

It is a pity that such a project is not elaborated yet; but for want of same, as soon as we have a big exposition of samples of our national industry, the place of honour should be reserved to the statutes and tables of this national company, which was inaugurated under the auspices of our national representation.

LULU SENIOR.

Extract from *A Noticia*, November 9th, 1895.

"AOS SABBADOS" (ON SATURDAYS).

At the inauguration of the Brazilian Industrial Exposition, the articles with which the local director of the New York Life supported the proposed legislation relating to the foreign insurance companies will be exhibited in a vitrine, together with the statutes of the new company and the names of its future directors.

This vitrine will be close to a wall for the convenience of those members of Congress who achieved the glorious task of attending so well to the interests of the national policy-holders.

Those few Congressmen, who voted in this question on the system of *Maria voe com as outras* (Maria goes with the others), will be invited to join the children's party in the public gardens, where the conquerors of the great campaign will distribute to them sweets and playthings.

From the *Gazeta de Noticias*, Monday, Nov. 11th, 1895.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

If we only were well-governed!

It is a matter of slight importance where the good comes from, when it is a question of one's native country. But we are badly governed. A recent question, a matter of the slightest importance, even makes us doubt of the perspicacity of government. We mean the foreign insurance companies. Two were established in this country. One of them, it was said, intended to retire, its affairs being far from satisfactory.

The project of the establishment of a national company was also discussed; but its persistency of the other company, whose affairs were prosperous, was an encumbrance. The passage of a law was then promoted, which would place these companies under a special regimen. And the company that wished to retire used every effort in order to have the law approved.

Did not Congress see the absurdity of the fact that a concern used efforts in order to have regulations adopted that placed it at a disadvantage in comparison with the privileges it had enjoyed before? Did Congress not perceive that there was some occult reason for the same? The law was adopted and now the company declares that it does not accept the new regimen, not on account of the regimen itself, but in view of the 5% tax on the premiums paid by the assured. Thus this company could submit to a regimen that obliged it to transfer to this country part of its reserves, a regimen that affected its private administration, but declined to accept the 5% tax, which was to be paid by the assured without altering its actual tables.

Does the Chamber want a proof that it was deceived by those who promoted this law? Does the Chamber want a proof that this ridiculous excuse of the 5% tax is a mockery of our common sense? Exclude then the tax from the budget and give the company 60 days more in order to transfer to this country the reserves corresponding to the contracts made in Brazil.

If it is a home-side company, it will accept the new regimen, if it is a foreign company, it will have indulged the good faith of Congress.

There is still another question of an equally secondary nature, but not less characteristic.

We mean the "animals' play," with its varieties. Every day there are people ready to affront the laws of the country and to explore the vices and the necessities of the population with the seduction of an easy gain.

These grains of sand are completing our discredit; all these miseries of ever-daily occurrences; and notwithstanding, there are republicans who see how the mountain is increasing that one day has to crumble to dust, leading us to the disband of our institutions, to failure and anarchy. History will ignore the names of the real promoters of these calamities, and will throw the responsibility upon those who had not the courage to struggle against them.

From the *Gazeta de Noticias*, Thursday, Nov. 14th, 1895.

EXTRACT FROM "A'S QUINTAS" (ON THURSDAYS).

We would say that it is an easier task to do than to oblige the foreign insurance companies to modify their tables in connection with the 5% tax that has not yet been voted. A friend of mine, a most evil-tongued one, almost as evil-tongued as Lieutenant Cosme de Moraes, told me that the New York Life Insurance Company, if it ever had a thought of remaining in Brazil after the passage of the law, which it promoted just in order to have a pretext to withdraw, ought to have commenced transferring part of its reserves as soon as the law was sanctioned, and have prepared the lists of their assured in accordance with the regulations of the same law, as they had only 60 days for completing this. And to say now that they withdraw on account of the 5% tax is a story to put babies asleep. The same might have been of some weight, if a similar decision had been passed after the company had made the necessary preparations to remain under the new regimen. But everybody knew that the company, while its neighbor declared from the first day that it would withdraw, only awaited some plausible pretext to retire itself. No such pretext having presented itself, the company had recourse to a bad one. The fact is that when last year a similar tax was discussed, the New York Life immediately made a vigorous opposition to it in the local press, whereas the company, now that the project appears, takes absolutely no steps against its adoption, and withdraws thanking God for having found an excuse, if even of the poorest nature, in order to do what it wished to do long ago. It would, however, seem somewhat exacting on the part of these people to wish to prevent others from retreating when it has been the common talk, namely that, whilst proclaiming their disinterestedness and their care for their assured, they only had purposes of their own in view. Or is it after all possible that they did not wholly act with a view to suiting their own interests, but was induced by motives of a generous nature? They managed Congress as they liked, throwing dust in its eyes, and availing themselves of the naïveté of some of the indifferent members, brought gifts to their mill, and now they take offense at hearing people relating facts! And they withdraw with the excuse of the 5% tax and others may think that this is true. And everybody is satisfied with the part that he has played. They also leave me the consolation of thinking that I did not have more than the confederates of this campaign. What I regret from the beginning is what I reiterate to-day, and mind that no special attitudes are required to be at the bottom of this affair.

From the *Gazeta de Noticias*, Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1895.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.—THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

In the publications recently made by the representative of the New York Life there are some passages we cannot leave without comment.

He says that the New York Life consents to the establishment of a new National Company by the representatives in Brazil, invested with the full confidence of the Company and acting as its agents, which they will continue to be, with a view to doing new business under the regulations and precedents that distinguished so much and added to so great an extent to the splendour of that North American concern.

What connection has the consent of the New York Life with the establishment of a National Company?

We would mention the following. One of the arguments employed by the advocates of the recently promulgated law with reference to the Foreign Insurance Companies was the drainage of funds from the country; but as the law had only regard to the Foreign Companies, the National Company to be established under the rules and precedents of a foreign company is precluded by no law from remitting to this foreign company, whose agents its founders will continue to be, the premiums collected from the assured, or to employ the same otherwise abroad as may suit their interests.

And nothing prevents the other dispositions of the law from being eluded as well as this one. If for instance the National Company wishes to make its policies binding only after the approval or acceptance of the New York Life, there is no law that precludes it from doing so, as the law recently passed had only reference to the foreign companies, and does not include the national ones.

Thus the new National Company may continue to do business for the New York Life, after freeing itself from the competition of the *Equitativa*, as well as any other foreign company, and will remain under far more advantageous conditions than the genuine national companies in view of the support given by the New York Life.

If Congress really bore in mind the drainage of capital from the country, there is still time to avoid the evil kept in view by obliging the national companies also to invest in this country the money received as premiums on respective assurances effected in Brazil.

Unless this is done, the law may be eluded by any National Company established by foreigners.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... 750,000
Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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Idem paid up..... 500,000

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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000
Realized do..... 900,000
Reserve fund..... 900,000

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And all principal Perfumery Stores

Relojoaria da Bolsa**F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.**Furnishers for several public
Departments, Banks, Companies,
Monasteries, etc., etc.,**IMPORTERS OF**Clocks for towers and public buildings also
for all articles concerning Watches and
Jewelry.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

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Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic
rams, pump chain, garden
engines, Yard hydrants, street
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Sole representatives in Brazil,

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ESTABLISHED IN 1785

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NEW YORK.Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth,
Instruments, filling materials, etc.
Guaranteed as good as the best,
at lower prices. Get a sample set of
teeth at**C. S. BONTECOU & Co.**

Representatives for Brazil.

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New Zealand Store.This establishment has always in stock a large
assortment of English, American, French, Portu-
guese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines,
liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.Lobsters, crabs, fish and game are also received
directly from New Zealand and Southampton by
refrigeric process, in every mail steamer.Orders are carefully attended to and the quality
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Carriage free to every house in town.

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RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 68On the line of Silvestre tramway. SANTA THEREZA.
To be reached in 30 minutes from town.This house is highly recommended for its excellent position
and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands,
being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and
entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a
most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.
The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a
large forest.
The restaurant and kitchen are first class.**PENSION FRANÇAISE****27, Rua Nova do Ouvidor**BREAKFAST: Three dishes, ½ bottle of
wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3\$000.DINNER: Soup, four dishes, ½ bottle of
wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3\$500.**ACCORDING TO CHOICE**The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook,
attends herself to the cooking, which
is plain and good.**STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,**

110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an
Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment
of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee
for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be
required.Applicants for admission should present themselves between
10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting phy-
sician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure
prompt medical attendance.Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the
Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instruc-
tions as to treatment—whether in the ordinary or fever
wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and
the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:
Dr. BANDEIRA,..... No. 73 Rua 1º de Março,
from 1 to 3 p.m.The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morn-
ing and 5 to 7 in the evening, for patients and from 3 p.m.
to 6 p.m. for the nursing staff.**Missing Friends.**Information wanted at the British Consulate General,
No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:JOCELYN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months
past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago,
when he was in Santa Hospital. Information required as to
his whereabouts.GRAV, Robert.—Left Liverpool, December, 1891, per S.S.
Oceano, arrived at Maranhão, Dec. 17; proceeded to
Pavé, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, arriving there January
14th, 1895. Has not been heard of since.APPEL, Walter.—Was living some time since with
Senior Maurice Hareid, Farsenda da Bella Aliança, Vigem
Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his where-
abouts.

Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1895.

ISLE DE MARTINIQUE.We have been looking forward to Mar-
tinique as the queen of the Caribbees, and
in some respects were not disappointed.
The island is one of the most beautiful in
its outlines, admirably cultivated, peopled
with lively and enterprising inhabitants and
full of sights and sounds which attract and
entertain the traveler. Its lofty Montagne
Pelée is hooded with clouds a great part of
the time, but now and then the summit is
revealed, a mass of green, sky piercing and
grand, supported by vast flanks that sweep
in graceful undulations to the sea. There
are luxuriant plantations, dense and dark
forests, villages upon the high slopes, and
two picturesque towns—St. Pierre and Fort
de France—along the shores. The anchor
of the *Madiana* dropped into the azure sea,
and straightway a little fleet of coffin-
shaped boxes, propelled by naked boys,
each with two little paddles, came hurrying
out to meet us. They had come out to
dive for coins, and soon they were plung-
ing into the harbor after little silver pieces
which the passengers lavishly threw over-
board. The boys were quick to see the
coins as they touched the water, and tumbled
out of their queer tubs in a wild scramble
for them. Long before the coin was
out of sight, they had swum beneath it, and
with the speed of fishes reappeared, holding
the treasure high uplifted in their hands.
This scene was repeated daily and at all
hours, and the little brown bodies of these
coin fishers became familiar objects about
the vessel while we lay in the harbor of St.
Pierre. The town is unique, a strange
mingling of France and the tropics. It
lies along the curve of a pretty bay and rises
in terraces upon the mountain-side. The
prevailing color of the stone houses is a
golden yellow, which is set off by red tiled
roofs here and there. A hurricane desolated
the place a few years since, and when
the houses were rebuilt many of them were
roofed with corrugated iron, which has none
of the picturesque effects of the old red tiles.
The houses of the town are mostly built
along narrow streets, and have inglazed
windows, which at night are covered with
heavy wooden shutters, in which there are
movable slats. The streets are steep and
well paved, and through the wide gutters a
constant stream of water pours down, carry-
ing all the sewage to the sea. This rushing
mountain water is the feature of the town;
it rises in numerous pretty fountains and is
the public scavenger of the island. Men
with huge poles and hooks keep the gutters
from becoming clogged and clear the cess-
pools at the foot of the streets, which other-
wise would become stuffed with cocoanut
shells and palm leaves and plantain skins,
and all sorts of rubbish, which are con-
stantly thrown into these street channels.
On the quay are thousands of hogheads of
molasses, and casks of rum and bags of
sugar, waiting shipment; powerful blacks
swarm among them, rolling and carrying
them from place to place. There was notmuch work performed after our first day in
Martinique, for it was the festival of Mardi
Gras, and the people gave themselves up to
a strange mingling of devotion and dissi-
pation. The costumes of the women are
fantastic and bewildering at any time, but
as the festival advanced they became as gro-
tesque and brilliant as any scene that was
ever set upon the stage. The various faces
of black, and red, and brown, and yellow,
and of delicate cream and rouge, were a
study for a painter or an ethnologist, and
the straight bodies and easy swinging gait
of the unshod feet of most of the inhabi-
tants produced a novel impression upon
the beholder.The island contrasts favorably with those
which belong to Great Britain. There is
none of that abject poverty and incessant
beggary on the French islands which meet
one at every turn in the English possessions.
The people have an air of thrift and self-
respect which finds expression in the clean-
liness, dress and taste displayed in their
streets, houses and costumes. Some of the
women are very pretty, and they wear their
gay dresses in a style which leaves one arm
and shoulder bare, and with their long
skirts looped up at the hips. A large pro-
portion of the population are of mixed blood,
and have the fondness for ornaments and
display which is common to all half-breeds.At the cathedral, a large and handsome
building with a sweet chime of bells, I saw
a congregation which filled the place, and
was composed like most Roman Catholic
assemblies, chiefly of women. Nearly all
of these wore yellow and green turbans,
made of Madras handkerchiefs, with one
end sticking out above the regular rolls of
the silk or linen, like the plume of a sol-
dier's cap. Some of the women had many
bracelets and bangles on their arms, chains
of huge gold beads around their necks, and
curious earrings of three or four cylinders of
gold fastened to the ears by enormous
hoops. These heavy pendants dragged
down the lobes of the ears till it seemed as
if the flesh would be torn through by their
enormous weight.Passing through the avenue Victor Hugo,
which is the main street of the city, one
morning, I overtook a crowd of boys who
were following a rough and unkempt spec-
imen of humanity, who carried a large
iguana, which he had caught in the woods.
He had tied the clumsy legs of the reptile
across its back, and was carrying his captive
by the tail. This immense lizard was as
ugly a creature as I ever saw, about three
feet long, with a black coarse skin divided
into large diamond-shaped sections, a tri-
angular head with lustreless eyes, and a
cavernous mouth. His legs were long and
thick, and ended in finger-shaped claws.
The animal is not uncommon, is not at all
dangerous to attack, and its flesh is said to
be white and very much like chicken. This
one was sold by its captor at the first but-
cher's shop, and for all I know we may
have eaten it, in some of the highly season-
ed ragouts of which we partook while on
the island—Augustus, in New York Ob-
server.**WEST COAST ITEMS.**—A Santiago telegram of the 21st says the mu-
nicipality is in pecuniary difficulties.—A Santiago telegram of the 24th gives the
names of a new cabinet headed by the name of
Dr. Osvaldo Kenjito.—A Lima telegram of the 25th announces the
resignation of the Peruvian ministry, because the
deputies have passed a vote of censure.—A La Paz telegram of the 24th announces the
ratification of the commercial treaty with Chili
by the Bolivian congress by a large majority.—A telegram from Santiago yesterday says the
new cabinet is received with considerable coolness
and reserve, and a short life is predicted for it. If
the Chilian are not careful they will swim be-
tween each other's throats again.—A Santiago telegram of the 19th says that Dr.
Eduardo Videla's second attempt to organize a
cabinet had also failed. The President had called
upon Dr. Eduardo Matte to undertake the task, but
thus far nothing had been settled.—A Valparaíso man got a divorce, or rather ju-
dicial separation this week on the ground that his
wife had deserted him "about thirty times alto-
gether." Their married life extended over a pe-
riod of fifteen years, so it would seem that the lady
left him every half-year on an average. This ex-
ercise probably did a lot to keep her in good
health. The sedentary life led by most women
is very injurious.—Western Courier.ACCORDING to the report of the national com-
missioner of education there were 15,083,630 pupils
enrolled in the public and private schools and
colleges of the United States on November 30,
1893. This was 22.5 per cent. of the total popu-
lation of the country. The Brazilian republican
will do well to take these figures into serious
consideration.



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RUA CONDE DE BOMFIM, 175

This splendid family-hotel and restaurant is situated in a most healthy and picturesque place, and offers good kitchen service and attendance at moderate prices.

Breakfast or Dinner at any hour 3\$000.

EUGENIO HONOLD,
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George's Restaurant.

8, Rua do General Camara.

New, centrally-located, clean and well-equipped in every respect.

The proprietor of this Restaurant begs to announce to his customers and friends that he has opened a large dining room for families on the first floor at the above Establishment, No. 8 Rua do Gen. Camara, and is at their service until 8 o'clock every evening.

The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering.

The service and kitchen are of the best.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

The new extensions of this important establishment being now completed, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in former times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent baths, electric communications, telephone, trams at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour and in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

Grande Hotel Bello Horizonte.

No. 1, RUA MARINHO, Santa Theresa.

Telephone No. 8,051

Curvelo train-cars right at the door.

This hotel is situated at one of the most picturesque points of the Sta. Theresa hills, the building possesses excellent sanitary arrangements, large gardens and a beautiful view over the whole bay.

Information will be given at Messrs. J. F. Coelho & Co. No. 27, Rua do Ouvidor.

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Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for *The European Mail*.

A large assortment of English novels, Tauchnitz Editions, Franklin Square Library and Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

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Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts of THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

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The best desinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.

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CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

H. Kiewer makes a specialty of the above work. All high class watches personally attended to, and in every case the workmanship is guaranteed.

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NEW FAMILY PENSION

15, RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO,

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This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only: the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, garden, baths, etc.

The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establishment may, for this reason, be considered the best pension of Rio de Janeiro.

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Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agent.

Correspondence and consignments invited.

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The non-Poisonous Antiseptic and Disinfectant. Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive.

The only preventive of Yellow fever, Small Pox, Cholera and all contagious diseases. Used with marvellous results during the last epidemic season here.

For Veterinary and Agricultural purposes Izal may be recommended as one of the most useful agents at our disposal.

Used on board the steamers of the principal Companies. It does not damage the decks.

Sold in bottles and gallon drums.

Sole agent for Brazil:

NESTOR SAMPAIO,

Rua da Alfandega, 40

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Samples and directions for use gratis on application.

GABRIEL KRATZ

Boot and Shoe store

33, RUA DE SÃO JOSÉ, 33

For Men:

Shoes, Russian leather..... 8\$000

Boots, with elastics..... 7\$000

Idem, French calf, pointed.... 9\$ and 10\$000

Idem, Milliet and Carnot top..... 14\$000

For Ladies:

Borzguins, kid-leather..... 13\$000

Boots, with elastics..... 6\$000

Idem, pointed..... 10\$000

Borzguins for girls..... 6\$500

Idem, kid, yellow..... 7\$000

Slippers, cat-head..... 4\$500

Shoes for children..... 3\$ and 3\$500

Continued from our last

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALBERT".

When we were not far from our previous night's camp, we saw what appeared to be an easier way up the mountains than the one by which we had come down. The precipitous step at the top of the landslip had been difficult enough to descend, and on account of the rottenness of its substance we felt that the ascent might be impossible.

Whether this new way of ours would have led us to the plateau of tree-ferns high above us, I cannot tell; but I doubt it. At any rate, we abandoned it before we had satisfied ourselves as to whether it was a practicable route or not, for a most excellent reason on Trinidad—the want of water. We had exhausted our bottle, and were clambering up difficult declivities on our hands and knees, with the fierce sun blazing down upon our backs. As there was no wind, the air that lay on the roasting rocks was so oppressive that we had to rest frequently, and lie on our backs panting for breath.

I was in the worse condition of the two, in consequence of the loss of my hat, for, when the thin handkerchief I had wrapped round my head was dry, it was altogether insufficient for protection, and I ran some risk of being struck down by sunstroke or heat-apoplexy.

Accordingly, as we saw no signs of water above us, and as it was more than likely that this way would lead us to inaccessible precipices which would drive us back again, we thought it prudent to retrace our steps before we were quite exhausted, and make our way to the stream we knew of. We could rest by it until the sun had dipped below the mountain tops, and then resume our climb in the shade.

We descended to the beach, and walked along the sands until we came to the rock under which we had camped on the previous night, and then, being opposite to our ravine, we struck out inland towards it across the down of beans. We must have turned rather to the right of the track we had followed on the previous day, for we suddenly came to a terrace of stones which we had not seen before, and which had evidently formed part of the Portuguese settlement. We clambered up this, and then perceived, still further to the right, the ruins of several huts and walls, built of unburnt stones and overgrown with creeping beans. Most of the huts were built at the edge of a deep steep gully. As soon as we saw this, the same idea struck both of us: the Portuguese would most certainly have chosen the vicinity of a stream for their settlement, and in all probability there was running water at the bottom of that gully.

As it would not take us much out of our way to satisfy our curiosity, we climbed over the bean-covered rocks until we came to the edge of the gully, and, looking over, we were struck out in amazement, not a tiny issue trickling drop by drop, like most of the streams of these ravines, but a regular little river of sparkling water, rushing down with a merry noise over the stones.

We drank our fill, and found the water cool and delicious, but slightly fishy in flavour, for the large white gaunets thronged the hills above. This is the most considerable stream on the island, and the only one that reaches the weather shore, all the others, as I have explained, being sucked up high above by the slopes of debris. This drains an extreme area, and several ravines met at the head of the gully, each contributing its share of water. Among others was one of the ravines which we had attempted to descend on the previous day, and which had led us to the brink of the precipice. From below we could now see the whole face of that precipice—a fearful wall of black rock, with a thin thread of water falling over it.

We walked down the gully and found that the stream not only crossed the down, but flowed right across the sands into the sea, the volume of water being too great to allow of its being all swallowed up by the thirsty soil on the way. We should have been more comfortable in our camp on the night before had we known there was a stream so near us, and would have drunk our fill instead of doling out to each other thimblefuls of water with a grudging hand. It was strange, too, that I had not discovered this river when I was here before. I had then on descending from the mountains turned to the right, even as we had done on the previous day, and suffered much from want of water; whereas, had I turned to the left, I should have come upon this generous supply after a few minutes' walk.

This was, indeed, a most valuable discovery for us, for now, should the supply of water fail in South-west Bay, our working party would merely have to cross the Sugarloaf Col, and follow the sands to this river—no very arduous journey.

The heat had been so intense this day that our recent vain climb up the mountain side had somewhat exhausted us, and we did not feel prepared to accomplish the whole of the long journey to the pier before dark; moreover, the position of the sun showed us that it was long past noon, and we should have had to hurry along without a pause, in order to save our daylight.

So we decided to take it easily, and select a camp for the night close to water on the weather slopes of the mountains. We should have liked to remain where we were, by the river, in the midst of the old Portuguese settlement, but, knowing the difficulties of the homeward journey, we felt that it would be advisable to proceed some way further on our road before camping, and so leave a shorter distance to travel on the morrow.

We accordingly left the river side and struck across the downs to the foot of the ravine by which we had descended on the previous day. On our way we gathered a quantity of beans for our supper.

We soon found the ravine, and began to ascend it. The foul white birds again attacked us as we climbed from rock to rock, and the ugly crabs waved their pincers at us with menacing gestures. Then we came to the lowest point on the hillside where water is found. This was at a much greater distance from the beach than it had seemed to be while we were descending on the day before; for the stream disappears in the soil at a spot at least 600 feet above the level of the sea, and to attain it from below involves a pretty stiff climb.

We went still higher up the ravine, until we were close to the place where the stream issues from the ground, a short distance below the foot of the great landslip of black rocks. Here we found an admirable site for our camp. This gully, as I have explained, falls towards the shore at a very steep angle, the rocks, as it were, forming a gigantic flight of steps. We were now on one of these steps, a flat surface, about ten feet across, covered with red sand. The stream fell on to this from the step above, forming a little cascade some twelve feet in height, and, after crossing one side of the flat, fell over another wall of rock on to the step below.

The scene around us was strangely picturesque. Our step was simply a small ledge in this wilderness of broken black rocks, above us and below us were precipices and landslips. It was an excellent situation for an eagle's nest, but not an over-secure spot for a camp of men. Our narrow bed would not do for a restless sleeper: to slip off the edge of it would insure a broken neck. A coarse grass grew here and there between the rocks by the water side, but there was no other vegetation on the bleak crags though of course the mysterious dead trees, as everywhere else on this island, were lying thickly all around. The foul birds and the land-crabs were the sole inhabitants of this solitude.

We now proceeded to make ourselves at home for the night. I collected the branches and trunks of the dead trees and built up a goodly pile of firewood, while the doctor prepared our supper. We had no saucepan with us, so the pannikin had to do duty for one. In this the doctor concocted a stew, the ingredients of which were *charyque*, biscuit, figs and Trinidad beans. It turned out to be a far more tasty dish than one would have supposed.

After dinner the saucepan was cleaned out and grog was served out in it—the last of our supply of rum. We had just lit our pipes and were settling ourselves down to a comfortable half-hour's smoke and chat before turning in to what was a pipe so sweet as to one camping out under the stars after the day's work? when suddenly the doctor cried out, "Hullo, look at our beds!" I looked, and lo! to my dismay, those luxurious couches were under water.

I must explain that we had pulled up a quantity of grass and strewn it over the sand, so as to make a snug soft sleeping-place for the night. While we had been enjoying our dinner, the river, unobserved by us, had risen considerably, and was now flowing over that portion of the step whereon we had made up our beds. There had been no rain to account for this, so I suppose that the sun, blazing down on the rocks, causes a great evaporation of water during the day, and that, consequently, the volume of the streams is greater after sunset.

So we had now to put aside our pipes and grog for a few moments and undertake some necessary engineering operations: we cleared away a channel through the natural dam of grass, stones and sand at the lower edge of the step, and so gave a free passage to the swollen stream. The flood subsided at once, and our beds were above water again. The doctor, then, acting in his medical capacity, suggested that damp mattresses were unhealthy; so we threw a few handfuls of grass on the top of the sodden mass, and our beds were what we were pleased to call dry again.

We lit a fire of the dead wood and kept it alight all night; so that we could occasionally warm ourselves by it; for a wind had sprung up at sunset, which swept up the ravine from the sea, making us feel uncomfortably chilly, thinly clad as we were and having no blankets to cover us.

We soon found that it would be impossible for us both to sleep at the same time, for the land-crabs had snelt us out and swarmed down upon us from all sides. We kept watch and watch; while one slept the other tended the fire and killed the land-crabs, as they approached, with sticks and stones. The other crabs, as usual, fed on the dead.

(To be continued.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Work has begun at Cascadura on the Central line with the laying of new rails.

—The Argentine government law officials are asking for repressive measures against foreign anarchists.

—The wine product of the province of Mendoza, Argentina, in this year estimated at 250,000 pipes, of superior quality.

—The French steamer *Colonia* which was sunk some days ago in the port of Montevideo, was successfully dewatered this morning. She will be repaired at Montevideo.

—The formal consecration of Monsenor Castellanos as archbishop of Bahia, Brazil, took place on the 24th inst. Archbishop Casanovas of Valparaiso performing the sacred rite. There was a large concourse of spectators and officials present.

—The Argentine government is putting some of its warships to practical test by sending them about the world on lengthy cruises. The *Q de Julio* is slated will leave next month on a cruise to the Pacific ocean, probably putting in at some of the Chilean and Peruvian ports to see how naval matters are arranged there.

—Yesterday the President sanctioned the bill voted by Congress authorizing the Great Southern Railway Company (Inaqua & Quararim) to build an international bridge across the Rio Quararim, on the Uruguayan frontier. This bridge, whose construction has been delayed for years, will be of the greatest advantage to the railway, and to that section of Rio Grande.

—An exploration of the Tierra del Fuego region is about to be commenced under the leadership of Professor Otto Nordenskiöld, who will leave this on Sunday next for Punta Arenas. The professor will be accompanied in his researches by the biologist, Sr. Dinsén. There is but little doubt that the party will return with some very interesting data about that practically unknown region. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—On various occasions we have referred to the gambling dens which infest some parts of this city. The police have been almost helpless, willingly or otherwise, in the matter, as little or nothing has been done to put a stop to the proceeding, which is in direct contravention of the stipulations of the law. The minister of the interior has now, however taken the matter in hand, General Campos has given the ministry a fairly complete list of those gambling centres which will be visited and dealt with as the regulations require. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The minister of justice has shown an inclination to reduce the number of secretaries attached to the judges. In consequence, all the secretaries are up in arms against the proposed elimination, leaving so many of them without lucrative posts. Their complaints are that at present they are all overworked, and never finish talking down the forms and all sorts of items, which leaves them no time for rolling up cigarettes and stretching their legs across the desk. But some of the knowing public think that behind doors they are idle enough, and if they smoked and talked less there would be a little more work done, and there would be no need of waiting for "despachos" months, and sometimes years. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—A mild sensation has been afforded by the disappearance of Sr. Da Costa, police commissary of the 3rd section. By a remarkable and quite unusual coincidence it seems that he recently issued *valés* or orders for a considerable sum, said to be \$5,000, without providing the funds to meet them when presented. The worthy gentleman is believed to be honoring Buenos Aires with his presence, though he is wanted here explain his error. For a chief of police to leave a deficit of \$50,000 is nothing, and may even be rewarded by a consulship in England, but for a commissary to go wrong for the paltry trifle of \$5,000 is quite out of the question—as Dughery says, "Most tolerable and not to be endured." —*Montevideo Times*, Nov. 15.

—Education in the province of Buenos Aires is bad enough, but in some of the other provinces the state of the schools is much worse. In many instances where the districts are absolutely without a school or teacher there is no means whatever provided for the instruction of children. In the district of Guelegaycha there are reported to be as many as 5,000 children of sufficient age to go to school who are without a single school to go to. It is no wonder that misgovernment and a total ignorance of the duties of citizens at elections prevail in those districts, and that elections are constantly spoiled. If there were a little more schooling and primary instruction spread in the provinces, the duties of citizens would be better understood, and we should not hear of so many primitive practices in politics, whereby a few can lead thousands by the nose. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Minister Villanueva has become a secretary of state, fifty years before his time. He summoned General Vieijohnm yesterday to his office, and wanted him to give news of what he had done in Europe. The general, although sent to Europe for the express purpose of looking after the contracts made for field batteries, etc. could not give any information as to when said batteries would be delivered, in what condition of construction they were, or anything connected with the mission he was sent for. The general was evidently surprised that he should be expected to know anything about contracts and guns. He thought he had been sent to Europe on a pleasure excursion, and he volunteered the remark that most of his time had been spent in Paris and that he enjoyed poor health. The minister waxed hot and the scene that ensued was "a caution to snakes." Minister Villanueva subsequently conferred with General Roca on the complete inefficiency of the army administration in general, and of sundry generals in particular. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, Nov. 14.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 26th, 1895.

We are indebted to the *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 22nd inst. who did us the great favor of translating our editorial statement in regard to the Trinidad and cable questions which are still exciting so much discussion in the native press. The *Gazeta* has been fair and considerate in this discussion, and has never once lost its judicial attitude. Our colleague never loses his temper, and never seeks to misrepresent and injure his opponent; consequently he rarely makes a mistake. During our long residence here, the editor of the *Gazeta de Notícias* has placed us under many obligations both by judicious translations and timely comment. It has frequently occurred, and naturally so, that our discussions of important questions have been misconstrued and misunderstood, and we have not infrequently been sharply criticised for such reasons alone. More than once the *Gazeta* has helped us through these difficulties, and it is a pleasure to us to acknowledge the obligation. When we all write and speak the same language, be it Volapuk or something else, we shall then perhaps be free from the risk of misconception from those who do not thoroughly understand our language, as is now the case. We shall not be free, however, from wilful misrepresentation—but under this head the *Gazeta de Notícias* does not enter. Our colleague will accept our sincere thanks, and our best wishes for the continuation of the popularity it enjoys and deserves.

On the 15th instant the *Jornal do Commercio* published an editorial article in regard to the supposed opinions of this paper in regard to the Trinidad and cable controversy, which was principally based upon misrepresentations. As our neighbor seemed to have lost both temper and dignity, and also seemed to aim rather at convicting us of falsehood than at correcting our errors, we declined to continue the controversy. We took particular pains, however, to state our opinions on the questions on which we had been misrepresented, leaving it to our critics to correct their charges voluntarily, or not, as it might suit them best. We expected, of course, that the *Jornal* would certainly do us the justice to correct its misrepresentations, but up to the present moment it has not done so. Our readers will therefore draw their own conclusions. We had expected better things of the *Jornal do Commercio*, but "from this time forward" we shall expect less.

We take much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the exceptionally clear and concise exposition of the reasons why exchange rises and falls, which appears in another column. Mr. Wileman is to be congratulated on his successful demonstration of the problem. If there were more studies of this character in place of the silly denunciations of foreign banks, we are certain that the Brazilian people would much sooner see their way to remedy the

evil. And, after all, the remedy is easy to find and easy to put into practice. The volume of outstanding currency must be reduced, so that it shall represent no more than the actual requirements of the people. If the domestic interchange of products is increased, then of course more money will be required unless the creation and development of local banks supply the market with local credit documents. Then, in the second place, the people must produce more. They can surely supply more food-stuffs than they do, which would diminish imports in that direction. Their textile factories are yearly supplying more of the local demand for clothing, which also tends to diminish imports. And they must learn to employ their own capital in productive enterprises, which will tend to decrease the drain of interest and dividends going abroad on account of foreign investments. Instead of being spectators and consumers, a larger proportion of the Brazilian people must become workers and producers. Under such conditions, exchange will very quickly move up the scale.

The protection of an industry which has never done anything for itself, may be considered a very doubtful line of policy in any country, and yet this is precisely what the friends of the Goyaz and Minas cattle raisers are trying to do. The proposal to tax River Plate cattle \$5000 a head for their benefit was recently defeated, but they have promptly replaced it by a tax of 10\$ 000. If that is lost, they will accept \$5000. As the government is sowing the public funds broadcast over the country, they naturally want their share. But what will the effect be on this city? We shall either have a restricted importation from the River Plate, because the margin of profit will be diminished by the amount of the tax, or we shall have dearer beef. We can not depend upon the native supply, for it is not only comparatively small, but it is in the hands of certain dealers who will exact the highest possible price, or suspend shipments. The River Plate supply has in great measure broken the monopolies which these dealers enjoyed, and now Congress, in its wisdom, wants to restore them. Such a Congress is a bane to the country, a plague to the people, a blight upon their progress. We are now at the beginning of the hot season, and as our sanitary authorities have as usual done nothing to put the city in a good defensive condition, we stand a very good chance of having an epidemic of yellow-fever to cope with. Of course Congress knows this perfectly well, but this does not hinder it from proposing additional taxation on our food and on all the things needful to combat such an epidemic. Good, wholesome food is one of the first and best requirements of health, and yet everything of this description is so heavily taxed that a good income is needed to live with even moderate decency. How the poor manage it, we can not conceive. That they succeed but indifferently our death rate testifies, to say nothing of what we see in the streets. Fortunately the poor of Rio de Janeiro have no cold winters to contend with, but they apparently have no small degree of hunger and an exceptional degree of disease to meet. But of all this the well paid Congressman is unconscious! Although beef is dear and often poor, he calmly proposes additional taxation on imported cattle so that the stock-raisers of the interior can have a monopoly and charge higher prices. Bread is also dear, but the tax on this must likewise be raised. Fruits, vegetables, meats of all description, milk, eggs, fish, everything we consume, are either scarce, of poor quality, or excessively dear. But this moves him not. He wants more money for war material, for pensions, for speculators, for himself—and the only way to get it, in his opinion, is to increase taxation. And as it has always been the custom to impose these burdens chiefly upon the necessities of life, he places his additional taxation on the same. Look at it as we may, we can see nothing but suffering and disaster for the country in such a policy. It ignores the health and prosperity of the people, the laws of political economy, the true interests of the country—everything in fact, but the selfish requirements of a few individuals. How long such a policy can be continued we do not know, but some day the people may grow wise enough to see through the deception, and then there will be a serious reckoning. And it will be an anxious day for the spoilsmen and place-hunters when it does come!

EXCHANGE IN A NUTSHELL.

It is scarcely surprising that the grand public should betray considerable ignorance of the reasons for the fall in exchange since 1889, or that it insists on attributing it to extraordinary rather than to the natural and real causes that alone can determine the value of the currency, because the explanation of the incomprehensible by the supernatural is characteristic of ill-trained minds; but it is certainly strange that in a country that counts so many ardent disciples of Positivim, there should be none to point out the invariable antecedent (as Comte terms it) of this phenomenon, and explain rationally the cause of the depreciation of the currency.

In the space of a letter and without infringing too much on your space, it is somewhat difficult to concrete the principles of political economy that are more directly connected with inconvertible currencies; but it can be tried.

It will be well to start from the principle that only real causes can affect the value of the currency in a permanent manner.

Speculation, confidence, or want of confidence in the government, and politics, to which public opinion insists in attributing the depreciation of the currency (when it does not blame the machinations of those "diablos dos ingleses") are not real causes, and alone, or unassisted, can never effect more than temporary oscillations of value, and never a permanent rise or fall of exchange.

The value of paper money is influenced by two real causes only, and to one or other of these, or to the two combined, must be attributed every variation of exchange of a permanent character. These real causes are:

1st. The ratio between the demand and supply of the circulating medium, which determines its local value or the rate of nominal exchange.

2nd. The equilibrium of international payments that determines international exchange.

The market rate is the resultant of these two different exchanges.

Nominal exchange, or the local value of the currency, depends principally on the quantity in circulation, which constitutes the supply; the demand depends on population and variations in the volume of its operations of sale and purchase.

If for example when there were Rs. 160,000,000 in circulation the population was 8,000,000, and the demand Rs. 208,000 per head, exchange being at par, the population increased to 16,000,000, it would be necessary to increase the emission in proportion in order to preserve the same value; if this were not done the demand largely exceeding the supply the value of the currency would rise to double if not arbitrarily limited by its official par value.

The contrary would occur if the emission were doubled with no increase of population or demand, when the value of the currency must be depreciated to $\frac{1}{2}$, and exchange fall proportionately, unless the other real cause, the balance of international payments, prevented it.

International exchange depends on the supply and demand for bills of exchange: when the demand is greater than the supply international exchange will fall, and vice-versa.

The demand for bills is constituted by all international payments due, including the value of imports, interest and amortisation of all loans, public or private, guarantees, dividends of foreign companies, and private remittances of every kind.

The supply is represented by the value of exports and of foreign capital imported in whatever shape it may be.

If the resources which constitute the supply of bills are insufficient to satisfy the demand of international obligations, international exchange must fall.

Let us see in what condition these two equilibriums actually were in 1894.

In 1889 exchange stood at 27 d and the quantity of paper money in circulation was Rs. 13,800 per capita. Allowing for an increase from 14,450,000 to 15,600,000 we find that the emission had increased in 1894 to 45,116!

This enormous increase of the supply, out of proportion to any possible demand, (except from speculation), determined the fall of nominal exchange or the local value of the currency.

In addition the balance of international payments also became simultaneously unfavorable, owing to the phenomenal increase in the value of imports from 1889 to 1893, so that the Passivo during those three years exceeded the Activo by at least 60,000,000, and the demand for bills largely exceeding the supply international exchange like we fell.

The effect of the simultaneous fall of nominal and international exchange determined the rate of the market exchange, which averaged to 1-16 d in 1894.

It is therefore evident that it is unnecessary to search for extraordinary, or what the Comistas term "metaphysical" causes to explain the fall of exchange since 1889.

This must finally have occurred because it obeyed two real and positive causes: the excess of the currency in circulation and the excess of international Passivo or annual debt.

The chief cause of the disproportionate increase of the Passivo is not the excessive government expenditure for those 3 years, as, only ordinary expenditure has been taken into account, but the excessive importation which leaves no margin for liquidation by exports of other international obligations.

In consequence until the demand for bills is permanently balanced by the supply, not only can there be no permanent improvement in exchange, but it must continue to fall even lower.

Foreign loans only produce a transitory equilibrium, but as soon as these extraordinary additions to the supply of bills are exhausted exchange commences to fall again. The only remedy is to diminish imports and then reduce the demand for bills; seeing that the increase of exports is a labor of time and patience.

J. P. WILEMAN.

Rio Grande, 16th Nov., 1895.

PRO CUBA.

On Tuesday evening a conference was held in the theatre "Siella d' Italia," under the auspices of the Club Rivera, on the Cuban question. There was a crowded audience of over 400 persons, and lively scenes were anticipated as it was rumored that some resident Spaniards had resolved on creating a disturbance. Fortunately this was not realized to any important degree. The chair was taken by Sr. C. Travieso, who must be congratulated on his exceptional aptitude for keeping order and commanding respect. The principal speaker was the Cuban resident Dr. Valdez Garcia (of "carne liquida" fame) whose able articles on the Cuban question have already attracted attention. He spoke with true eloquence but also with commendable restraint and sobriety, his principal object being to set forth on the unimpeachable evidence of Spanish official documents and statements, including some of General Campos himself, the plundering and oppression to which Cuba had been always subjected under Spanish rule. He concluded by an eloquent appeal for sympathy with a cause which was identical with that championed by Bolívar, San Martín, Artigas and other heroes of South American independence. At the conclusion Dr. Valdez Garcia was enthusiastically cheered and congratulated, having impressed his audience equally by the eloquence of his manner and the soundness of his matter. —*Montevideo Times*, Nov. 14.

A WIDE-AWAKE GIRL.

A correspondent of the *Western Courier* (Nov. 2nd), of Valparaíso, tells the following good story of the discomfiture of a masquer by a bright girl. It is a pity that more of them are not told in the same fashion. The story is as follows:

The following I believe to be true, any how I tell it to you as I heard it: In the Calle Condell is a fashionable draper's shop owned by a tall gaunt Spaniard. There entered one day last week a pretty young lady, well-known in fashionable circles, who lives with a wealthy grandmother in the Calle Victoria. The lady asked the price of some saris silk. There being no witnesses present likely to support the lady's testimony in case she made complaint, the gay young Spaniard barely thought to take advantage of her loneliness, and replied:

"One kiss the *vara*, señorita."

"Buena, give me *ten varas*," coolly responded the lady.

The silk was measured off, neatly parcelled and handed to the girl by the delighted Lotario, who said:

"That will be ten kisses, *hija*."

"All right," responded the young lady, as she rapidly moved towards the door; "send in the bill to my grandmother!"

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 18.—*Senate*.—Barão do Ladario spoke in regard to the frequent disturbances on the Central railway. He expressed astonishment that none of the citizens who had suffered degrading torture in the celebrated car No. 136 V had shown sufficient courage to avenge their wrongs on ex-Director Vespasiano who had inflicted on them such torture. It is another proof, he said, of the degree of abasement to which Brazilian character has sunk in these latter days. He alluded to the fact that the *Pais* had found nothing to say in Vespasiano's favor except that he had had the magnanimity to refrain from ruining the merchants and starving the people of Rio de Janeiro when it was in his power to do so. He moved to ask why Ricardo de Albuquerque had been suspended from his place on that road. Senator Vicente Machado defended ex-Director Vespasiano and offered a substitute motion. Both motions were opposed by Senator Ramiro Barcellos. Senator Ottonio spoke on the budget of the department of finance, to which he offered several amendments. One of these amendments provides for the coming of nickel to the amount of 10,000,000 and another for appropriating 3,500,000 for paying the Companhia Lloyd Brasileiro, Companhia de Navegação Costeira and Lage Brothers for the vessels that were used by the government or were taken and destroyed during the naval revolution. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill for granting a pension of 300,000 a month to the widow of Marshal Portocarrero gave rise to a lively discussion. Deputy Coelho Cintra said that she already draws half pay to the amount of 500,000 a month. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti asserted that she receives only 450,000. Deputy Devilaquea then explicated her patriotic and charitable conduct during the Paraguayan war, when she had been indefatigable in caring for the wounded and had given her dresses to make cartridges for the artillery. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti offered a substitute for the bill reorganizing the general staff of the army. Deputy Aureliano Barbosa defended the bill for altering schedule F of the custom-house. Deputy Cupertino de Siqueira spoke on the special appropriation of 14,519,690 for the Central railway and that of 800,000 for paying the cost of 60 Brooks locomotives.

Nov. 19.—*Senate*.—Senator Christiano Ottonio spoke on the subject of the Central railway. The budget of the department of finance was voted in 3rd discussion with amendments. Senator Ottonio withdrew his amendment for coining nickel to the amount of 10,000,000. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Aureliano Barbosa spoke on the bill for altering schedule F of the custom-house. Deputy José Carlos spoke against the bill for a railway from Cuyabá to Aveiro. Deputy Mariano Ramos defended the bill, which was also defended by Deputies Carlos de Novais and Nogueira Paranaíba. Deputy Bueno de Andrade spoke against the special appropriation for the Central railway.

Nov. 20.—*Senate*.—Senators Leopoldo do Bulhões and Quintino Boncyuva spoke on the budget of the department of foreign affairs. The latter said that he felt certain that England sooner or later would give up the island of Trinidad. He was unwilling to accept arbitration in regard to this island, but was willing to accept it in regard to the boundary between Brazil and British and French Guiana. He complained very much of the contemptuous manner with which Brazil is treated by France. The Senate voted the amendment to the budget of the department of finance increasing to 3,500,000 the amount of compensation to certain companies for vessels seized, used and destroyed during the naval revolution. It also voted in 3rd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 819,000 and an appropriation of 3,717,661 for the government of the federal district, and in 2nd discussion the special appropriation of 76,000 for the penal colony of Dois Rios and the deficiency appropriation of 7,616,993 for 250. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Benedito Leite spoke on the bill on the deposits made in the treasury by banks on issue. It is indispensable, he said, to learn the opinions of the minister of finance and of the president of the Banco da República on this subject. Deputy Bueno de Andrade spoke against the special appropriation for the Central railway. He contended that the present rolling stock of the road is sufficient to carry 8 times the quantity of freight which the road now receives. Deputy Vespasiano defended his administration as director of the road. Deputy Serzedello introduced a bill for relieving the family of the late Col. Olympio Ferraz from the obligation of repaying the money which had been advanced by the government to that officer. Deputy Eduardo Ramos introduced a bill, signed by himself and five others, empowering the government to grant a premium of 300,000 in gold for an efficacious remedy for yellow fever. The Chamber voted the pension of 300,000 a month for the widow of Marshal Portocarrero. It also voted in 3rd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 115,100,000 for the colonization service, in 2nd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 5,222,847,682 for the department of finance, that of 1,200,000 for the Sorocabana railway and in 1st discussion that of 21,840,336 for the quarantine service in Calhama, the bill for reorganizing the naval school, the appropriation of 6,333,330 for the colonization service in Minas Gerais and the bill for granting the rank of honorary general to colonels embraced in decree of Nov. 12, 1894.

Nov. 21.—*Senate*.—Senators Severino Vieira and Barão do Ladario spoke on the deficiency appropriation of 21,840,336 for the navy department. The latter said that, while having full confidence in the integrity of the minister of the navy, he fears that he is badly advised. Senator João Neiva said that in the question of warrant ensigns the reigns of the most confusion. The warrant ensigns appointed by government by district commission, by commanders of the forces in the field, even by the minister at Montevideo. In Mato Grosso one soldier was appointed ensign on the very day of his enlistment. Many persons were made ensigns for services which they had never rendered. Cadets admitted into the military school during the revolution, were immediately promoted, which better qualified for officers. The warrant ensigns were left without promotion. Many of the warrant ensigns are utterly uneducated. During the Paraguayan war only the commander-in-chief was permitted to appoint warrant ensigns. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Paula Ramos spoke on the question of immigration. Deputy Coelho Cintra defended his amendment to the budget of the department of industry for port improvements at Guanabara. Deputy Flavio de Arago opposed the bill for restoring Dr. Serzedello to his rank in the army and to his professorship in the military school. He moved that the bill should be referred to the budget and legislation committees. He is opposed, he said, to personal legislation, and he regrets to see that every day brings new disappointments to those who had sincerely accepted the revolution. Deputy Vergara de Abreu introduced a bill appropriating 1,000,000 for an exhibition for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Brazil. The Senate's amendments to the budget of the navy department were put to the vote, some of them being adopted and others rejected.

Nov. 22.—*Senate*.—Barão do Ladario moved to ask for information in regard to money advanced by the government to officers of the army and navy. Senator Pires Ferreira opposed the motion. For his part he declared that he owed the treasury only 1,200,000. He regarded the motion as an impertinent inquiry into the private affairs of officers. Such investigations, he said, are, as Marshal Frota has correctly remarked, intended to annoy officers who have defended the republic. The uniform of the army has been changed very frequently and the officers have needed money to buy uniforms. The uniform was changed once under the administration of Viscount de Maracá, twice under the government of Marshal Deodoro, and twice under that of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. In the name of patriotism he appealed to Barão do Ladario to withdraw his motion. Senator João Neiva also opposed the motion, which he considered offensive to the honor of military officers. He said that he had been privately informed that the total amount of advances made to officers by the government is about 6,000,000,000. He declared that he owed nothing to the treasury and he appealed to Barão do Ladario to withdraw his motion. The motion was withdrawn. Barão do Ladario said that, when he had signed the report in favor of granting a leave of absence to custom-house clerk Joaquim Freire, he was altogether unaware of the antecedents of this citizen. He had since learned, however, that this individual's record is far from being honorable. He had gone on board the sloop with Admiral Custodio de Mello whom he immediately abandoned, hastening to Itamaraty palace to give information against him. He had afterwards taken a prominent part in the murder of Sergeant Silvino at Pernambuco, and while secretary of Gen. Quinões in Paraná, as supposed to have been one of the principal instigators of the military murders of that state. He moved to ask whether Freire has at present a leave of absence or whether his leave has expired; why he now asks Congress for a 12 months' leave of absence without pay; whether he was appointed legally and has undergone the examination required by law; and how long he has served in the custom-house and what has

been his conduct during that time. In the 2nd discussion the Senate voted Senator Pires Ferreira's substitute bill for confirming the commissions, with right to full pay and perquisites, of the warrant ensigns appointed up to Nov. 3rd, 1894. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Coelho Cintra, Thomaz Cavalcanti, Nogueira Paranaíba and Carlos Jorge discussed the amendments to the budget of the department of industry. Deputies Lauro Muller and Thomaz Cavalcanti defended the bill for restoring Dr. Serzedello to his post in the army and to his professorship in the military school. By a vote of 77 to 42 the Chamber rejected the Senate's amendment No. 12 to the budget of the navy department. The bill for reorganizing the general staff of the army was passed in 3rd discussion.

Nov. 23.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill granting an extension of two years to the time fixed for conducting the line of the Leopoldina railway between Santo Eduardo and Cachoeira de Itapemirim and that for confirming the appointments of warrant ensigns. It also voted several private bills. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Cupertino de Siqueira defended the administration of the Central railway which, he said, will bear comparison with that of many foreign railways. He asserted that the measures which the government solicits from Congress for this railway are absolutely necessary. He was answered by Deputy Bueno de Andrade, who promised to prove that the road is not well managed. Deputies Anísio de Abreu, Lauro Muller and Tristão de Costa discussed the budget of the department of industry. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara spoke on the bill on deposits of banks of issue. Deputies Lauro Muller and Augusto Montenegro moved to ask for information in regard to claims of navigation companies for services rendered and losses sustained after Sept. 6, 1893.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Lotto lotteries have been prohibited in S. Paulo.

—An epidemic of small-pox is raging at the capital of Guyana.

—There has been published in S. Paulo an answer to the monarchist manifesto.

—Japanese immigrants are expected to arrive in S. Paulo in the month of February.

—It was reported in Bahia on the 24th inst. that the corps of firemen had mutinied.

—The president of the municipal chamber of Araraquara has died of yellow-fever.

—The epidemic of fever, said to be yellow-fever, continues unabated at Araraquara, São Paulo.

—The public schools of the state of Rio de Janeiro are attended by 13,395 boys and 7,116 girls.

—The opposition claims to have carried the elections for members of the state legislature in Piahy.

—The state government of S. Paulo has bought for 3,000\$ the library left by the deceased professor, Julio Ribeiro.

—The municipal council at Bahia has voted a resolution for erecting a monument to the memory of Councillor Almeida Couto.

—At Itapiranga, Sergipe, José Pedro de Nulso has been in consequence of a beating which he received from the police force.

—On the 17th a demonstration was made against the *Agencia* of São Paulo because it had published the monarchist manifesto.

—A telegram from Sergipe states that there are three sets of candidates for the state legislature and two sets of election hoards.

—A telegram of the 21st says that the office of the newspaper *Correio* is threatened with an attack by the partisans of the state government.

—A project is under discussion in the legislative assembly of the state of Rio de Janeiro providing for the importation of 100,000 European immigrants.

—A telegram of the 23rd inst. says that the police force sent to the interior of Bahia has succeeded in capturing some of the bandits infesting that region.

—On Rua Quinze de Novembro, in the city of S. Paulo, there was a fight last Saturday between two physicians. For a moment the air was blue with pills, and their language was anything but professional.

—The *Jornal do Povo* of Taubaté, complains of the abuses committed by the police, which does not hesitate to enter houses for the purpose of making arrests in flagrant violation of one of the provisions of the constitution.

—At Vista Alegre, Minas Geraes, a man named Anacleto was recently lynched for having committed a murder at that place. Among the lynchings were several women belonging to the family of the man who had been murdered.

—In Sergipe an election for members of the state legislature was held on the 24th inst. At the capital the partisans of Coelho Campos, considering illegal the electoral board, took no part in the election. At Maracá two district elections with separate electoral boards were held.

—The *Município* of São Paulo say: "The permanency of Congress through successive prorogations, another 10 December both being already announced, has caused serious disgust among good patriots." But then, the "good patriots" are not receiving the pay attached to the business!

—The state of São Paulo has accepted the offer of Dr. Fernando de Albuquerque of a building and necessary land in the suburb of Bela Vista, in São Paulo, for the creation of a model school. This gift deserves special notice, for it is very rare that large donations of this description are made in Brazil for educational purposes.

—Work has been initiated at Jahu, São Paulo, on a new system of water-works toward which the municipal council has contributed 50,000\$.

—In Mogy-mirim on the 19th inst. there was a fight between Dr. Alexandre Coelho, member of the S. Paulo state legislature, and Dr. Eduardo Couto, president of the municipal chamber. The affair caused much sensation and it is stated that the police tried to arrest Dr. Alexandre Coelho and the people endeavored to lynch Dr. Eduardo Couto.

—A São Paulo paper relates that a party residing there recently received a letter from Sr. Carlos do Fimhal on which was endorsed "Forwarded under fire in view of there being no stamps in this agency." It would be interesting to know why the letter should pay a fine simply because the postal authorities have been remiss in providing the S. Carlos do Fimhal agency with stamps.

—A Bahia telegram states that on the 18th ult. 100 men commanded by Calisto de Almeida Ferraz and Major Martinho do Bonho attacked the plantation of Tamandá belonging to Col. Domingos Ferraz. On the 20th they made to the latter in the name of Col. Augusto da Roda Medrado a proposal for peace and by means of this stratagem succeeded in getting possession of Col. Domingos Ferraz, his son, son-in-law, nephews and 11 adherents, all of whom were barbarously murdered. They moreover tortured, mutilated and rubbed other persons. Of a herdman named João Francisco they cut off the hands, ears and tongue, forcing his wife to hold the light for them while they did so. Domingos Ferraz's son-in-law, Raphael Lopes Ferraz, was robbed of 40,000\$. The plantation of Tamandá and the villages of Panella and Batuque were sack-like plundered. It is expected that the plantations of Congusta and Condeia and the town of Bon-Jesus dos Meiras would share their fate. According to another account Calisto some six months ago had a quarrel with Afonso Lopes, Domingos Ferraz's son-in-law, about lands and in this quarrel two of Calisto's brothers were killed. Calisto then, with the assistance of rich relatives in Minas, proceeded to raise men for the purpose of avenging himself. Then followed the events that are narrated above.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 23rd inst. says that the 1st district court has decided the question between the Companhia Hydraulica Porto Alegre and Major José Vicente Silva Telles in favor of the latter, who is consequently to receive from the company the sum of 160,000,000. If we are correctly informed, Col. Facundo Tavares was manager of the Companhia Hydraulica and it was generally believed that his sensational opposition to the claim of Major Silva Telles led to the attack on his house by the police Nov. 1, 1892, when his two sons were killed and he was wounded and arrested.

The *Patria*, a paper recently established in the city of Rio Grande, analyses Julio de Castilhos' decree for organizing the police and contents that in this decree the dictator violates his own constitution.

Dr. Rogé de Figueiredo has proposed to the minister of justice to establish in the state of Rio Grande five federal district courts, at Rio Grande, Pelotas, Cruz Alta, Uruguaiana, and Livramento. Julio de Castilhos' legislative is engaged in discussing the budget for 1896. One of the provisions authorizes the expenditure of 200,000 on a new government house.

The 1st battalion of infantry has been transferred to Porto Alegre, the 4th to Livramento and the 18th to S. Gabriel.

After an interview with Raphael Cabeda, Silveira Martins left Montevideo for his estancia on the 19th inst. It continues to be reported that he will shortly go to Europe for his family.

Capt. Alexandrino de Alencar, ex-commander of the *Avançado*, arrived at Porto Alegre on the 23rd. He will leave his two daughters at Rio Parí and then come to Rio de Janeiro.

It is stated that Gen. Hippolyto will arrive at Porto Alegre to-day. It is expected that he will call on the commander of the military district, at Pelotas, and account for the public money that he has received.

D. Candido Lara, mother of Capt. Candido Lara, ex-commander of the *Republica*, died in Porto Alegre on the 24th inst.

It is reported that Dr. Carlos Barbosa, Julio de Castilhos' vice-president, is going to Paris.

A Porto Alegre telegram states that on the 23rd there was a fight at Santa Maria da Boa do Monte between civilians and 1 soldier of the 25th battalion of infantry.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On Saturday the drivers of the Nictheroy tramways made an unsuccessful attempt to strike.

—There was another bad accident on the Central last evening causing a long delay in the running of the suburban trains. The morning papers give no particulars.

—The station-master at Marinho Porecipo who is supposed to be responsible for the recent accident on the Central railway, has been indicted, and then released on bail.

—On Sunday last there was another derailment on the Central railway, near the station of Santo Antonio. No damage resulted, but traffic was interrupted for a time.

—Complaints are coming in as to the delays and careless treatment of merchandise at Lafayette, on the Central line, where there is a break in gauge and consequent transshipment. It is said that much damage has resulted from these abuses.

—The construction work on the Maracá line is said to be progressing rapidly. Twenty-two kilometers of road beyond the station of Pontal are now ready for the rails. At the end of the year it is expected that the track will be laid to the bridge crossing the Rio Sacapaly.

—Victorino Rossado makes the following complaint in regard to merchandise shipped to him from this city to the station of Gen. Carneiro: Of four carts shipped on the 8th ult. he has been able to obtain no information whatever. Of 40 packages shipped on the 22nd and 24th ult. he received 16 on the 4th inst. He then began to send to the station nearly every day for the rest, which were delivered to him in a wretched state on the 18th. Much of the merchandise was very much damaged by rain and a cask of wine reached him entirely empty. He estimates his loss at over 2,000\$000.

—A frightful accident was averted at Entre Rios on Sunday by the prudence of a locomotive driver. It seems that a police captain there, who has already achieved notoriety for his aggressiveness, wished to arrest a switchman for disrespecting his authority. The man escaped, however, and then the flustering official mounted the station with a police force and threatened to arrest the whole staff unless they informed him where the fugitive was. The whole staff, except the station-master, thereupon took to their heels, leaving the station entirely unprotected. A passenger train came through soon after, and the driver, seeing him in charge of the switches, had the prudence to stop his train and investigate. It would be well to remove that police captain to Trinidad.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is stated that frauds have been discovered in the accounts of the ironclad *Riachuelo*.

—The police force that was guarding the Central railway was replaced last night by a detachment of regular troops.

—It is reported that Dr. Fernando Abbott, Brazilian minister at Buenos Aires, has tendered his resignation.

—On Saturday the Senate confirmed the appointment of Dr. Joaquim Antunes de Figueiredo to the Supreme Tribunal.

—A resolution has been presented to the Senate prolonging the present congressional session to December 20th next.

—The new director-general of the postoffice, Dr. Eurydio Aulopho Victorio da Costa, will assume charge to-morrow.

—It is announced this morning that the resignation of Dr. Fernando Abbott as minister at Buenos Aires has been confirmed.

—Colonel Piragibe has been declared to be fit for active service and will probably be soon assigned to some command.

—The minister of foreign affairs and Barão de Capanema have lately been in consultation, presumably over the Misiones boundary survey.

—During the 2nd half of October there were in this city 100 marriages, 560 births, 848 deaths, 12,600 arrivals in port and 11,530 departures.

—The government has given instructions for discharging all soldiers who have completed their term of service in the army except those in Rio Grande do Sul.

—The *Journal do Commercio* continues to repeat its false assumptions of the 15th. A lie well defended is as good as the truth, seems to be the motto of the *Journal*.

—A telegram from São Paulo published in this morning's paper says that it is known there that the British government has not proposed arbitration in the Trinidad case.

—The government has repealed the illegal decree issued by Marshal Floriano Peixoto on May 11, 1894, depriving Cap. Bueno Brandão of his professorship in the naval school.

—It is stated that the term of service of over 1,000 soldiers has recently expired. Except those serving in Rio Grande do Sul, the minister of war has ordered their prompt discharge.

—A national guard, in uniform, was captured yesterday in the act of breaking into a house in S. Francisco de Xavier. And when arrested he attempted to defend himself with a razor.

—There is announced a new hook on life in Marshal Floriano Peixoto's political prisons. It is written by Dr. Pedro da Camara, nephew of the deceased Visconde de Pelotas, who was one of the political prisoners.

—Capt. Alexandrino de Alencar, commander of the *Aquidaua* during the naval revolution, is expected to arrive here in a few days. He leaves two daughters (whose maternal grandmother, by the way, was an American lady) at Rio Grande do Sul.

—On Saturday the Supreme Court refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of six alleged counterfeiters. Judges Americo Lobo and Lucio de Mello, who usually refuse *habeas corpus* to political prisoners, voted in this case in favor of granting it.

—A resolution was introduced in the Chamber on the 20th by Deputy Euzébio Ramos offering a prize of 300,000\$000 for the discovery of a cure for yellow fever. He proposes a mixed commission of Brazilian and foreign medical experts to decide all claims.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 21st publishes a telegram from its London correspondent stating that the British government had proposed arbitration in the Trinidad dispute. The telegram also states that the proposal had been well received in Anglo-Brazilian circles.

—The *Journal do Commercio* gave us a shock this morning by stating that a project was presented to the Senate yesterday "mergering the present legislative session to the 20th day of the current year. Will the *Journal* tell us where to look for that date on the calendar.

—The *Journal* of the 22nd denies that it is trying to make diplomacy through the press, but that it is seeking simply to obtain news and make comments on the same. Quite so; but how about misrepresentations and offensive comments on them? These surely do not come under the head of "news."

—It is announced that the cruiser *Benjamin Constant* is being prepared for a voyage of instruction in December next.

—On Saturday there were admitted into the Misericórdia hospital two negroes, both said to be over 100 years old, who had arrived that day on a Central railway train from the station of Mendes.

—There was a meeting of Spanish residents of this city on the 20th for the purpose of completing an organization. One of the steps taken is amusing, for it is nothing less than the nomination of a committee to receive and publish the official news sent out by the Spanish government in regard to Cuban events.

—The government has annulled the decrees, illegally issued by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, depriving of their professorships in the military schools of this city and Rio Grande do Sul Gd. Espírito Santo, Major Alcides Bruce, Major Pedro de Castro Aranjá, Captain Eusebio de Oliveira and others.

—The delay in our issue last week, we feel compelled to say, was not due to the hostile demonstration made by the *Journal do Commercio*, but to the eccentricities of our gas motor. It does these things, on principle, which is not the case with our colleagues, and we have no other recourse than that of patient submission.

—During the past week the President has revoked other illegal and unjust acts of the dictator, by which various officials and professors were dismissed from their posts. The minister of finance has also reinstated various employees of his department who were similarly dismissed. It must be wormwood and gall to the "florianistas" to witness these acts of justice.

—The Brazilian army now comprises: 2 1st-class ironclads; 3 2nd-class ironclads (of which 2 are unfinished); 5 1st-class cruisers in service and 3 under construction in Europe; 5 2nd-class cruisers in service and 1 under construction at Rio de Janeiro; 3 3rd-class cruisers; 1 torpedo-boat; 13 torpedo boats in service and 3 under construction in Europe; 13 gunboats; and 6 river dispatch boats.

—That the people should refuse to celebrate days whose importance is purely official is not a cause for either astonishment or regret; but that a day like the 23rd of November (anniversary of the fall of Domitio's dictatorship), which is one of the most glorious dates in the history of Brazil, should pass almost entirely unnoticed, is certainly a fact that cannot fail to be deplored by all who are interested in the welfare of the country.

—We are glad to state that the government has annulled the illegal decree, issued by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, depriving Professor Alfred Alexander of his place in the Gymnasium Nacional as an enemy of the republic and a traitor to the country. The real cause of Prof. Alexander's dismissal was, we understand, the assistance which he rendered to Mr. Akers, the *Times* correspondent, in his endeavor to establish a Red-Cross hospital during the naval revolution. Participation in so humane an idea seems to have constituted an unpardonable offense in the eyes of the government of the dictator.

—The socialists, as they call themselves, are again attempting to effect an organization in this country. They have begun the publication of a paper called the *Operário*, and are seeking to extend their mistaken views through the working classes. There is much cause for complaint among workmen, and among the poor, and there is also much truth in the claims of socialist leaders, but it is a mistake to follow the lead of ignorant agitators and to seek to destroy that which our present civilization has brought into existence. If the workingman will be the first to suffer from the success of these mad schemes.

—It is pleasing to note that Col. Pires Ferreira, senator, considers it impertinent for Congress to inquire what advances have been made to army and naval officers. As such advances are not made with legislative authorization, they are illegal; and as they are made from public funds, destined for other purposes, they are criminal. It is a singular idea, surely, that an inquiry is impertinent! Perhaps a judicial inquiry would settle the colored letter! According to another senator the total of these advances amounts to only 6,000,000\$, and it will be offensive to the honor of these officers to have the inquiry go on! Great Scott!

—According to the semi-monthly bulletin of sanitary statistics, the mortality in this city for the last half of October shows a considerable increase over the first half, or 848 against 721 deaths. Small-pox also showed an increase, 159 against 149, and yellow-fever 12 against 5. From the figures compared we compile the following totals for the month: total number of deaths 1,613; from small-pox 308 (not including 96 in Jaraguá hospital); yellow-fever 17; diphtheria 3; measles 2; beri-beri 13; typhoid fever 5; malarial diseases 140; pulmonary consumption 235. The average death rate was 52 a day, or at the rate of 34½ per thousand per annum.

—A Renter telegram from Buenos Aires, dated Oct. 22, says that "Admiral Mello, General Silveira, and Martin will return to Rio de Janeiro next month." We refer the matter to the *South American Journal* which has been sorely distressed lately over the inaccurate news received via New York and Galveston. We may add just here, for the information of those who are not familiar with the names of Brazilian public men, that "General Silveira, and Martin" refers to Councilor Silveira Martins, who is not a general (not even of the provisional government type), and who is well enough known in Buenos Aires and London to make this mistake inexcusable.

—It is really a wonder how the public can continue to give credit to newspaper information in view of the negligence and worse which characterize a great part of its work. As an illustration, the settlement of the Stokes case by the Congo free state has already produced the following variations among our Brazilian exchanges: the name—Stokes, Stokes and Stokes; the indemnity—1,500,000 francs, 150,000 francs, 150,000,000 and \$150,000. Of all the work done for the public, that of journalism should be the most carefully done. It is not only the principal source from which the public derives its information, but it is a means of education and an important influence upon legislation.

—The Senate made a serious blunder yesterday. It threw out the application of Barão do Ladoário for information in regard to Joaquim Freire, and then passed the resolution sent up by the Deputies granting him a year's leave of absence. The man appears to be utterly unworthy of this consideration. He is charged with all descriptions of intrigue and libel and is said to have been a party to some of the most shameful acts of the last government.

DRATH.
CLARKSON.—In this city on the 26th inst., after long and painful suffering, MARIAN, the loving and beloved wife of Walter Edward Clarkson, of Wolverhampton, and daughter of Francis Hine Carpenter, of this city.

THE GRACE TESTIMONIAL.
We see by the *Daily Telegraph* of October 14th that the testimonial to W. G. Grace, the celebrated cricket-player, has reached a total of 98,351 shillings, and that our own club had contributed 302 shillings towards it. The letter conveying this contribution was as follows:

To the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*.
Sir.—I beg to enclose First of Exchange of the London and River Plate Bank on the London and River Plate Bank, London, for £15 2s, representing 302 shillings subscribed by fifty-three members and friends of the Rio de Janeiro Cricket Club to the W. G. Grace Testimonial Fund, which you so happily inaugurated. A number of members and friends have not been asked to join in the subscription through absence and other causes, otherwise the amount would have been considerably larger.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(for H. L. WHEATLEY, Hon. Sec.)
Rio de Janeiro Cricket Club, W. H. A.
Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 24.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.
Annual Report of Dr. Barnardo's Homes for 1894. This report, which is the 29th issued, is an interesting exposition of a remarkable English charity. These "homes" are devoted to the reception of homeless children, to their education and to their training for some trade. From the funds provided, schools, shops, factories, nurseries and hospitals are maintained, and deserving boys and girls are sent out to the colonies where employment is provided them. It is a charity of the better kind, for it trains these poor wails to be honest and industrious, and it provides them with trades and employment. It is sensible and practical. According to this report 5,000 children of all ages and classes were residents of these "homes." In 1894 they dealt with 12,397 cases, of whom 7,999 were fresh applications. Ninety-six of the children admitted were infants, and 32 were incurable, crippled, blind and deaf mutes. Free lodgings were supplied to 14,806 homeless children, and free rations to 128,261. In that year 724 trained boys and girls were sent to the colonies, making a total of 7,310 since the beginning. And, what is specially remarkable, is the circumstance that the people of Great Britain gave to this one charity during 1894 no less than £150,291 12s. 9d. It is not only a credit to Dr. Barnardo, the founder of so practical a charity, but pre-eminently so to the English people who are giving it so generous a support.

BUSINESS NOTES

—In the state of Maranhão there are 14 spinning and weaving factories.

—A large boot and shoe factory began work in Curitiba on the 23rd inst.

—The electric light has been formally inaugurated in Rio Claro, São Paulo.

—An catalogue of the exhibits at the industrial exposition is promised for this week.

—A movement is on foot for an exposition in São Paulo in 1898. It is said that Senator Campos Salles is promoting the scheme.

—The minister of finance is proposing to stop the collection of import duties on fertilizers now collected by the state government of Ceará.

—It is stated that a case of mauls, which costs in Europe about 100\$, reaches the importer in this city so burdened with expenses, including import duties, that its cost is increased to nearly 300\$000.

—The official value of the merchandise imported into this country from the United States in 1894 and dispatched free of duties under the reciprocity treaty was 14,525,284\$670, on which the duties and *exportation* charges would have been 2,692,714\$193.

—One of our São Paulo exchanges says that the directors of the Mogiana railway have accepted the proposal of Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co. Ld. for supplying that road with coal for a period of one year. The yearly supply will amount to about 2,000,000\$000.

—In view of the worse than wretched service which the public has received from the custom-house and postoffice, would it not be well for the merchants of this city to withhold their customary Christmas subscription for the current year? Why should they reward these men on Christmas for all their neglect and insolence?

—The number of "liquidations" in progress just now would lead a stranger to believe that we are passing through a severe business crisis. Many of them, however, are only *para* *liquida*. They are nothing but bids for custom. They cut down prices from 100 to 75 or even 50 per cent. profit, and then call it a "liquidation."

—On the 21st Deputy Vergne de Abreu presented a project in the Chamber authorizing the president to expend 1,000,000\$ with preparations, buildings, etc., for a grand exposition of natural and industrial products designed to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Brazil. The names of 82 deputies were appended to the project.

—On another page we publish several translations from the *Gazeta de Notícias* and *A Notícia*, two of the principal daily newspapers of the city, in regard to the withdrawal of the New York Life from Brazil, so far as new business is concerned. Our foreign readers can accept the opinions of these journals as independent and trustworthy in every particular.

—An advertising company called the *Empresa de Publicidade*, was formally incorporated on the 23rd, a number of municipal officials being present to demonstrate their approval of the company's objects. The company will put up large frames at the corners of the streets and in the public squares, containing advertisements and directions, and a blank space for transient advertisements. The mounting of these frames has already begun. —Owing to the continued incompleteness of the industrial exposition and the lack of statistical information, we shall still further postpone any attempt to describe the exhibits. Yesterday the *Gazeta de Notícias* called upon the exhibitors in the S. José school building to append to their exhibits certain useful information as to their factories, such as the output, number of hands employed, etc. To make the exposition really useful, all these data should be given.

—It is said that the inspector of the custom-house is *tomando providencias* in regard to the *conferentes* and entry clerks of that public department. And it is full time, surely! To such a point have the abuses of the custom-house been carried that no merchant knows when his goods will be dispatched, nor what exaction will be made upon him. These public employees work when they please and as little as they wish. They do not, as a rule, do a square hour's work in the day. The inspector should require eight hours service from them and not only a rigid attention to their duties but also a certain show of politeness to everyone transacting business with them.

—Some of our native colleagues have at last awakened to the abuses committed by the municipal officials in regard to affixing repairs in the buildings of this city, requiring licenses for such repairs as papering, painting, etc. We called attention to the matter months ago. The requirement is not only vexatious and sometimes prejudicial, but it is clearly illegal. If a man's house is his castle, then surely he can paper a room, or hang a picture, or paint a wall at his own sweet pleasure. If he can do these things only after obtaining permission from the municipality, waiting a month or two before then it would be well to take down the sign "Republica."

—Inasmuch as the inspector of the custom-house says that he has no knowledge of the departure of *conferentes* and entry clerks before the closing hour (3 p.m.) and as no complaints have been made to him of delays in the dispatch of merchandise, would it not be well were the merchants to at once send in their complaints when they are not met with success? We know that the complaints are not made, and simply because it is felt that they will not do any good. We know also that the dispatch clerks dare not say a word, no matter how remiss the *conferentes* may be, for it means a loss of their employment.

—The Chamber of Deputies is playing a perilous game, seeking to still aggravate by taxation a situation which is already very unfavorable to the population of this capital. The impost upon live cattle and jerked beef is unparliamentary and impolitic. Life in Rio de Janeiro is already extremely dear; commerce, burdened by customs tariffs, which constitute the source of the principal revenue of the treasury, is embarrassed not only by the rate of exchange, so much below its normal level, but principally by its fluctuations, neither always explainable, is seeking to protect itself against possible losses by elevating the prices of merchandise to the calculable limit of the said fluctuations. The aggregate of importation of articles necessary to life is considerable, and the equilibrium of the commercial balance is difficult to establish before the figure of production is sensibly increased, which can not be done from one moment to another. Add to this that our principal product of exportation, coffee, seems to have arrived at its maximum of consumption in the world, and it is not from this that the improvement in our situation will come.—"Causas Politicas," *Gazeta de Notícias*, Nov. 25.

—When the purpose of the Brazilian government to take over the Western and Brazilian cables was announced, the *Nacion* of Buenos Aires discussed the question at some length. To show that fears existed and complaints were made in regard to Brazilian fiscalisation (the *Journal* will please note that this was not invented by the News) we make the following extract:

"The government of the United States of Brazil proposes to buy a part of the cable and telegraph lines belonging to the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company. The budget of the Brazilian republic for 1895 shows the credit destined for this acquisition. As soon as the news of this fact arrived here, it was immediately given a great importance. There were not lacking those who, either from conviction or interest, gave a cry of alarm, saying that there would therefore be delays in transmission, fiscalisation of the dispatches and immense prejudices caused to commerce. Others still went further and predicted an incalculable number of evils which, in case of a conflict, would result for this country, through the acquisition and free control by Brazil of the lines of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company. We are informed that the authorities are studying the question. It is to be supposed that they are the most interested in finding out the importance which the mentioned acquisition might have for this country should it be realized."

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Barão do Rosario has been appointed vice-president of the Banco da Republica.

—Another fall in Brazilian stocks in the London market has occurred, the 1889 Fours being quoted yesterday at 68½.

—Yesterday the President signed three legislative acts opening supplementary credits of 7,616,993\$250, 819,000\$ and 4,938\$760.

—The Pernambuco paper complains that the custom-house refuses to take certain bank notes, including those of 500\$ issued by the Banco da Republica.

—It is said that there are 350,000\$ in nickel coins at the mint ready to be issued. Then why is it that the Treasury does not send the coins where they are so much needed?

ins	Pensacola	..
ette bloom	Oporto	..
ariposi	New York	..
stryer	Hamburg	17 Oct.
eder	Hamburg	25 Sept.
urthara (str)	Pensacola	..
agadahi (SU)	Pensacola	24 Sept.
ary L. Burrill	Pensacola	..
roni	New York	..
wa Life	Oporto	..
ew City	Pensacola	..
septum	Pensacola	..

OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24th, 1895				
NAME	SECT.	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
<i>American</i>				
Ing. Glad Tullings	613	Oct. 18	Baltimore.	Wilson & C.
Ing. A. C. Wade	577	Nov. 1	New York.	Geral de C. & I.
cutten Spray....	577	Nov. 1	Boston....	To master
bk S. R. Heasle	571	21	New York.	Geral de C. & I.
bk Virginia....	815	23	New York.	Watson R. & C.
Ing T. J. Stewart	744	23	Philadelp.	W. W. Guinn & C.
<i>Argentine</i>				
bk M. A. Tejanos	595	July 29	Rosario...	Gianelli & C.
<i>British</i>				
...	Bourbon	The order

* Touching at intermediate ports

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Alfals</i>	<i>Par</i>	<i>Last div.</i>	
10,000,000 £	Alhambra.....	200 £	July 95	--350 £ 000
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	14 £ 000—Aug. 95	--240
3,000,000	Campsa.....	200	July 95	--320
6,000,000	Compañia Industrial.....	200	10 000—July 95	--335 000
3,000,000	D. Isabel.....	200	00 000—Jan. 95	—
1,000,000	Industrial Minera.....	100	15 000—Jan. 95	—
1,500,000	Manifactoria Financiera.....	200	60 £ p. a—Aug. 95	—
4,000,000	Perpetuadora.....	200	0 000—Aug. 95	—
5,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	July 95	210 £ 000—225 000
3,000,000	Santa Lúcia.....	200	—Sep. 95	—

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These machines being constructed entirely of copper, their durability is in no wise affected by any chemical action arising from the acid or alkali contained in the water, and the three points of vantage we claim for these machines over all others are:—

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LIPTON'S Groceries

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Manifolding.—The stroke is downward, direct, and powerful, making it the most perfect manifold and mimeographer on the market.

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Appearance.—Without exception, the handsomest typewriter made, beautifully nicked and japanned—an ornament as well as an article of necessity.

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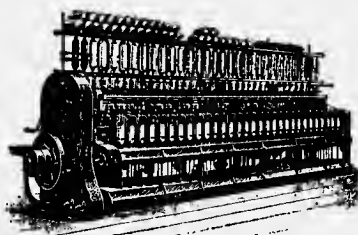
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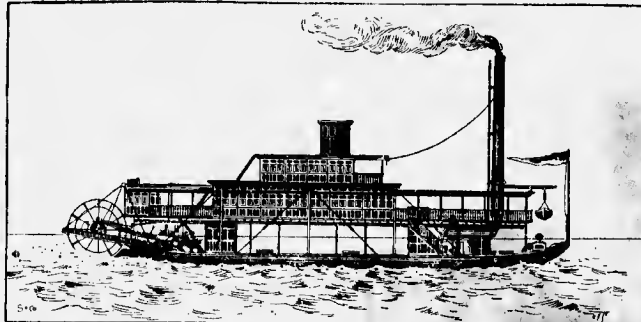
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They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby
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